Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1801. [No. 235.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds and bls.
Port Wine in casks,
Claret in bottles,
Sugar in bls.
Poland Starch in casks,
Coffee in bags,
Houshold Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

–Consisting of–

Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Sep. 11. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hhds and bls.
Continental Rum in bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Segars in boxes,
A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowlass Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins,
Millinetts, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 31. Vendue Master

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrahs and salgeehys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

☞ Notice.

The Levy Court, or Commissioners of Taxes for the County of Alexandria, are desirous of contracting with a proper person to collect the county assessment for the present year. The amount of tax and terms of collection will be made known by application at my office, where proposals will be received until Thursday next, when the justices will meet for the purpose of making the appointment.

G. DENEALE, C. C.
Sept. 12. d4t

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Reserve from London, and Orion from Liverpool,

An extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they offer for sale by the package or piece on the usual terms.—The following form a part of said assortment, viz.

Nails, shot, pewter, figblue, German steel, FF and battle gunpowder, 26 bales best twisted sacking, Brussels and Scotch carpeting and carpets, stair case carpeting, &c. &c.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

For HAVRE,

The SHIP
MINERVA,
Capt. Martin Page;

will sail about the 20th inst.——A few tons Coffee in bags, or any goods in small packages will be taken on moderate freight.

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 7. d

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing
AMERICAN SHIP
RESERVE,

not two years old, now lying at Ramsay's wharf, burthen 174 tons, or 1300 barrels. Apply to

BENNETT and WATTS.

Sept. 12. d

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and
A general assortment of Groceries,

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3. d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's posture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and switch tail, a star and small blaze or snip down to or near his nose, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus, O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was shod before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short made horse, has a hanging main and switch tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time; but is almost well; he was shod before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the Horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

☞ Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hhds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4. d

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King-Street, between Pit and Royal Sreets,

ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for English, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1. d

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,

The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria, The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE,

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.

July 17. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground

on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

August 15. d

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Colchester, Sept. 14, 1801.

Messrs. SNOWDEN and Co.

OBSERVING an attempt made, (by some pettyfogging attorney, under the signature of Walter S. Belt,) to distort and evade the facts which I published against said Belt—induces me to intrude once more, on the attention of the public. It is in some measure the province of a lawyer to distort facts, when paid for it; but to descend to such low scurrility, points him out as one of the lowest order of that fraternity. But if he, *(Belt's advocate)* doubts my *courage*, let him *call me either coward or liar*, under his *own signature*, and I will *soon convince him to the contrary.*

Mr. Belt's memory serves him but badly indeed, when he has reference to his earliest years. I will only ask him, for what mal-conduct of his, he was neglected by his best friends and connections in George-Town for several years? After some time he was taken notice of by Mr. Walter Smith, who established him in business, supported him with his interest, and has been his greatest benefactor: But as soon as those well founded charges of infamy were brought against him—public notice is immediately given, that the joint business here is to be closed, and the store is shut up: A convincing argument, that the criminality of his conduct is such as to cause the feelings of his partner to recoil, and determine on closing his business with him.

Belt, at the commencement of his *spurious publication*, promised to "pourtray in me a character replete with baseness." The public must have observed, that he has exhibited *no charges against me*, but those of cowardice and lying; and those only *supported by his own assertions.* I trust that no reflecting mind will attach either of those to me without further proof. As much as I contemn these failings, I should consider Belt's character pure, (comparatively speaking) were there none others exhibited against him: But in addition to *those two charges*, there are *several others against him* of the *blackest die.* He then proceeds to charging me with distorting the certificate of James G. Smith: this certificate is altogether *in the hand writing of this Mr. Smith*, of course no advantage could be taken of him; and the construction I put, I think, must be deemed a fair one, when it is considered that this Mr. Smith is his particular friend, and was the bearer of the challenge. Mr. Smith has since declared to me, that the construction put by Belt on the certificate given him, was a false one, and the only cause he had for asserting that I would not fight him, was because I had previously told him so, as mentioned in the certificate given me; and further, that he had no reason whatever to suppose me otherwise than a man of courage: he also stated to me, that he had read Belt's publication, and that he had not cleared up the charge of the pocket book to his satisfaction, or in the manner he told him he could. Belt must have known that J. G. Smith had his information from me, as he knew he was just from my house; and as a further proof that he had no serious intention of fighting, the sending of the challenge was publicly known before I received it: He was also unprepared with a second—although J. G. Smith bore the challenge to me, he repeatedly told him that he would not accompany him to the field, if I accepted it.

Belt then goes on and says, that "on the test I was always found to be a coward." The certificate, No. 1, of Mr. Beverly R. Waggoner, (whom Mr. Belt has declared to be one of the *most respectable gentlemen* in this neighborhood, and *which I readily admit)* will plainly *demonstrate to the contrary;* and that I was correct in my opinion when I publicly declared him *a paltroon.*

The certificate, No. 2, of Mr. Patrick Magruder, Montgomery county,

Maryland, which I have had in my poſſion ever ſince the occurrence alluded to in ſaid certificate, will alſo prove ſaid Belt to be capable of aſſerting the *baſeſt falſeties*, with all the confidence of *truth*, and renders it totally unneceſſary for me to go to Maryland for further proof. The reſpectability of the perſons concerned in that affair will ſhew how much I *ſhould have deſcended*, had I accepted of Belt's challenge. Said Belt brings forward a certificate of eight men to ſupport his *tottering reputation*, whom he ſtyles the moſt reſpectable characters in and about Colcheſter. But what do they ſay for him? That they had found him juſt in his dealings with them. At that time ſome of them, had not ſeen the charges exhibited againſt him, and how ſupported, and I believe, at this time, that the reſpectable members of that certificate, are under the ſtrongeſt impreſſions of the criminality of his conduct. He for a week was riding through this neighborhood to procure certificates of his good conduct; and I know of as many gentlemen who refuſed him, as he procured ſignatures from. Why did he not brace his rotten reputation with the ſignatures of Mr. Maſſey, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Fowler, Mr. M'Carty, Mr. Ellicot, Col. Blackburn, Dr. Moreton, and a number of other reſpectable characters of this neighborhood, many of whom are better known abroad than thoſe he got? He muſt have been much at a loſs in obtaining ſignatures to his certificate, which induced him to apply to his *uncle Ward*—which *delicacy* ſhould have prevented.

This pocket-book-gentleman then proceeds to ſay, that he overtook a Negro man with a parcel of ribbons and papers, which he had found, and which he took from him. Pray to whom could they belong? They could not have come out of Mr. Shumate's pocket book: If ſo, he muſt have met the negro—therefore, it remains a query, what he has done with thoſe valuables, as he terms them? What reaſon could he have for interrogating Mr. J. Shumate, when he was informed of his name? The papers in the book plainly proved to whom the book belonged. He accuſes me of taking advantage of the weakneſs and credulity of a woman: As weak as he ſuppoſes her, ſhe poſſeſſed underſtanding enough to detect his attempts to do her a glaring injuſtice, and here he has brought forward the certificate of Lund Waſhington. The *reſpectability of the name of Waſhington*, I am as ready to *admit as any one*; in ſome inſtances it is even *venerable*. But that all of that name are reſpectable *I am bold to deny*; and we have a *ſtriking inſtance to the contrary in this certificate gentleman* whom Belt ſent to ſift Mr. and Mrs. Huſkins; what h could not get her to ſay to anſwer Belt's purpoſes, *he himſelf has inſerted*. The certificate, No. 3, will ſhew, that Mrs. Huſkins never told him that I promiſed not to make any uſe of her certificate, as he *has falſely ſtated*; and further that ſhe never told him that ſhe *believed Mr.* Belt did *not intend to take any advantage of her*: But on *the contrary*, ſhe *verily believes it was intentionally done*.---From this the public will readily perceive what credit *ſaid Waſhington is entitled to*, and how far his certificate ought to affect my reputation. They will alſo judge whether it is not very apparent that *ſaid Waſhington* was actuated by a very different *motive than juſtice*;---they will find his name to all *Belt's certificates*, even where he *knew nothing about their contents*: for inſtance, the certificate of the FRACAS between Huſkins and Belt, which happened when he *was not in this village*.—Ultimately, Belt concludes, by ſaying he ſhall oblige me to pay my account, which account I will never pay, 'till it is litigated before a proper tribunal, when I will prove the *injuſtice he* has attempted to practice on me, by charging me with goods which he ſold to, and are *now in the poſſeſſion of others*—and alſo for goods which the caſh was paid for, and *no credit given for it*. Theſe are no the only inſtances of his attempting to defraud me. In the month of April laſt, I purchaſed of him ſome blackſmith's tools, which he agreed to let me have for caſh, at coſt, which caſh I have his receipt for. He alſo agreed to let me have the blackſmith, for the balance of the year, on the ſame terms he had hired him—which he ſaid was 120 dolls. but upon his advancing at the commencement of the year 100 dols. it was taken in diſcharge of 120 dols. This blackſmith belongs to Mrs. Orr; and ſome time ago I heard of young Mr. Orr dunning him for the ſmith's hire, which aſtoniſhed me, as he had told me it was paid. I then wrote to Mrs. Orr, who favored me with a reply wherein ſhe ſtates that Belt was to give her only 100 dols. one half in advance and the reſidue any time in the ſummer; but upon her ſons calling on him the other day, he pretended to have forgotten *the latter part of the bargain and inſiſted upon a deduction of 3⅓ dols. very unjuſtly as ſhe expreſſes it*. Had I not have diſcovered it, in this one inſtance he would have choufed me out of near 20 dollars. I paid him for a new pair of bellows 32 dols. which I have his receipt for; thoſe bellows were made by Mr. Yoſt of Alexandria, whoſe certificate, No. 4, will ſhew that they coſt but 21½ dols. and he had upwards of three months uſe of them. So that in that trifling article, I think it is apparent, he has defrauded me of 10½ dols. His friends endeavour to excuſe him, by ſaying, it is not probable a man would be diſhoneſt for ſuch trifles; but a number of thoſe trifles ultimately amount to ſomething conſiderable. Having underſtood that Mr. Shumate intends publiſhing the particulars relative to the pocket book, I ſhall not animadvert further on his conduct relative thereto. I well know it is not in the power of Mr. Belt, or any other perſon, to fix a ſtigma upon my reputation. I ſhall conclude by obſerving, as I was not the offending party, I hope you and your ſubſcribers will excuſe my occupying ſuch a ſpace in your paper, which might have been filled with much more uſeful and agreeable information.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

CERTIFICATES.

No. 1.

I DO hereby certify, that I was preſent or only a few paces off, laſt Friday, when Dr. Blake and Mr. Belt met near ſaid Belt's ſtore;—after ſome converſation Dr. Blake drew out a pair of piſtols, and cocked each of them, and repeatedly offered Mr. Belt his choice, and obſerved to him that he would immediately fight him at the diſtance of 3 feet. Said Belt would not take the piſtol;—I ultimately interpoſed. At this time there was no one preſent except Mr. M'Intoſh and myſelf.

BEVERLY R. WAGENER.

Colcheſter, Sept. 10, 1801.

No. 2.

I do hereby certify that when I waited on Mr. John Cheſley,* ſecond to Mr. Thomas Mackall, and informed him I was the friend of Dr. Blake, and as the appointed hour had arrived wiſhed immediately to repair to the deſtined ſpot, as Dr. Blake was then waiting in readineſs—that ſaid Cheſley propoſed the difference ſhould be ſettled otherwiſe—I replied to him there were certain conceſſions which Dr. Blake required, which if Mackall would make, Dr. Blake would not inſiſt on fighting, but otherwiſe it could not poſſibly be accommodated—and I do hereby certify that the required conceſſions were made fully by ſaid Mackall. Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1797.

PATRICK MAGRUDER.†

* *Mr. John Cheſley was at that time and is now a Senator of Maryland.*

† *Mr. Patrick Magruder was at the ſame time a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maryland, and his reſpectability no gentleman dare queſtion.*

No. 3.

I WAS preſent when Dr. Blake waited on Mrs. Huſkins, and got her certificate; alſo when Belt was queſtioning her, in preſence of Lund Waſhington, but was not apprized of their intentions. I do certify, that Dr. Blake did not promiſe Mrs. Huſkins to make no uſe of it, neither did Mrs. Huſkins ever tell Waſhington ſo—Further, ſhe never told him that ſhe believed Belt did not intend to take any advantage of her; but on the contrary, ſhe verily believes a part of the miſcharge was intentionally done.

WM. HUSKINS.

Sept. 12, 1801.

No. 4.

I DO hereby certify, that I made a pair of Bellows for W. S. Belt, which he gave me 21½ dollars for.

JOHN YOST,

Alexandria, Sept. 14th, 1801.

TO LET,

A convenient 2 ſtory Houſe on Duke ſtreet, oppoſite to col. Deneal's. For terms apply to

CURDEN CHAPIN.

Aug. 29. eo3w

From papers received by the Phœnix, arrived at Baltimore.

DUBLIN, July 25.

Politicians make the ſingular remark, that moſt powers are now contending to make their armies more numerous than they ever were before. Auſtria, for inſtance, after a bloody war of ten years, has actually reinforced her armies by one fourth. Pruſſia has 25,000 men more on foot than formerly. The elector of Bavaria has augmented his military force to 40,000 men, among whom are many excellent officers of artillery, formerly belonging to the corps of Conde. The elector of Saxony, too, has increaſed his army to between 40 and 45,000 men. With regard to France, the officers have received orders not to ſell their horſes and field equipage; the regiments are all made complete, and ready to march.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Decree of the national concile (of prieſts,) relative to the fete of the 14th July.

Conſidering that the 14th of July, a day conſecrated by the French people for the celebration of the recovery of their liberty, is an æra from which the deſtinies of the republic take their riſe:

Conſidering that this day has been alſo appointed by the government to celebrate the continental peace, the preſage of a general and ſpeedy peace, and that, in theſe views, it is the object of a pure joy, in which the miniſters of a religion of charity may and ought to ſhare:

Conſidering that, by the New, as alſo by the Old Teſtament, religon has been in the habit of conſecrating, by holy ceremonies, the great events which influence the fate of nations:

The national concile ordains as follows:

1ſt. Next Tueſday the 14th July, 25 Meſſidor, 9th year of the French republic, at eight o'clock in the morning, a ſolemn maſs ſhall be ſung in the metropolitan church of Paris.

2d. At the concluſion of maſs, a diſcourſe ſhall be pronounced upon the ſubject of the *fete* of the day.

3d. After the diſcourſe, *Te Deum* ſhall be ſung, and thanks returned for all the bleſſings which the lord has beſtowed upon the French nation.

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH.

ON THE 14TH OF JULY.

From the Moniteur.

Frenchmen, the day of the 14th July is one of the epochs which will be forever remarkable in the hiſtory of nations.

The 14th of July conſecrated all the principles of morality, virtue and ſocial equality. It is reconquered from prejudice the empire of reaſon, and from authority the rights it had uſurped. It reſtores to man his dignity, to the citizen his perogatives, to commerce its franchiſes, to the peaſantry their independence, and to the ſtate a force enervated by abuſe, and a conſideration loſt by the commiſſion of very great errors. Before that epoch, France groaned under the bonds which habit alone rendered ſupportable, but which knowledge and inſtruction muſt have taught her to break aſunder.

The ſtate, divided into two claſſes, nobles and roturies, ſaw the firſt in poſſeſſion of every favor, while the ſecond were excluded from all employments. Merit was held in no eſtimation, and genius condemned to oblivion, if unaccompanied by greatneſs of birth; but a long liſt of anceſtors, of even a purchaſed nobility, opened a path to every honor. Hence we daily found the deſtinies of the ſtate, the exiſtence and property of the citizens, entruſted to ignorant men, and thouſand inſtances of injuſtice conſecrated by acts of authority. The venality of office was another obſtacle to the advancement of a man who had but a moderate fortune, and political inſtitutions excluded him from the career of glory. The title even of Father in God was aſſigned to birth, and but rarely to piety. Accordingly the clergy ſeldom exhibited the ancient virtues of their order. Tithes enriched them with the product of the moſt valuable labours of the agriculturiſts. The biſhops conſumed in profane enjoyments the funds with which charity had imprudently truſted them for the comforts of the poor. They neglected their auguſt functions, ſcandalized the people by their extravagance, and ſcarcely left the bare neceſſaries of life to the country curates, thoſe real comforters of human miſery.

The provinces labored under the yoke of feudality, and the peaſants become the property of the lords of the ſoil by a real ſlavery, paid them the heavy and humiliating tribute of the fruit of their labors. The rights of *champart* and *tasque* took away a portion of their harveſt. That of *lanclite* deprived them of all public property, and the *cens* bore heavily upon their perſons and their demains. The vaſſals took oaths of fealty and homage to their ſeignior, and recognized only his judges and his officers. The magiſtrate who repreſented the community was compelled, among the inſignia of his dignity, to bear the feudal livery. The chace and fiſhing were equally interdicted, and the moſt diſgraceful puniſhments awaited the proprietor who ſhould dare to kill the game which ravaged his fields. The ſeignior heard his praiſes chaunted in the church; he alone was ſaluted by every one in the ſtreets, ſold the inhabitants with the ſoil, and the right of extracting from them the ſame marks of ſervitude. The right of *corvee* oppreſſed a great part of the peaſantry, who repaired by the ſweat of their brows the public roads, which more frequently ſerved the purpoſe of luxury than thoſe of agriculture.

The government was daily loſing its conſideration by vices of another deſcription, and by errors which betrayed at once it weakneſs and its ignorance. The abandonment of Holland, notwithſtanding ſolemn aſſurances and the oſtentatious parade of protection; the impolitic avowal of a deficiency in the finances; the uſeleſs convocation of the notables; the ſcandalous proceeding which expoſed to ignominy before the tribunals, and in the preſence of indignant Europe, the royal majeſty and one of the firſt dignities of the church—every thing concurred to ſhake the baſis of the throne, and to haſten the moment of its fall.

Frenchmen, you loudly called for reform, and an aſtoniſhing concurrence of information, and an union of wills ſtill more aſtoniſhing, haſtened the moment of regeneration. Abuſes were removed, prejudices combated, the bonds of feudality broken, the fortunes of the clergy limited, tithes aboliſhed, and the peaſantry emancipated from every kind of oppreſſive yoke. Titles of nobility were ſuppreſſed; that of citizen ennobled; and every one according to his talents and his virtues, may look forward to reputation, employments and honors. Tolerant laws permit every ſect to have its own ſyſtem of worſhip and its own prieſts, without any dread of perſecution or inſult.

Such were the benefits of the 14th July. At no former period could a ſpectacle be contemplated more auguſt than that which was then preſented to France—when from all ſides of this vaſt empire there reſounded the ſame voice, the ſame cries of union, and the love of glory and of liberty. Genius and virtue directed this grand movement, and after long labors and violent efforts, they gave to the world the example of the regeneration of a people founded upon the laws of juſtice and morality; they traced a new path in legiſlation, & ſubſtituted in the place of laws made for the intereſt of one alone, laws eſtabliſhed for the happineſs of all. Then every event ſeemed to promiſe you the moſt happy deſtiny; but ſcarcely was the object attained than it fled from our graſp. The ferment of paſſion led to exceſs: in vain thoſe who had raiſed the conſtitutional edifice endeavoured to defend it againſt the attacks of party; the general intereſt was forgotten; factions formed themſelves on all ſides, and the ſhock and ſchiſms which they produced led at length to the total ruin of the government, and to general diſorganization.

At this moment were forgotten thoſe ſublime principles and ſalutary inſtitutions which had been conſecrated by the 14th of July. The laws had been proclaimed the protectors of liberty and order—they now eſtabliſhed revolutionary laws; privileges had been aboliſhed—they now deſtroyed property: a toleration had been eſtabliſhed---they now deſtroyed the temples, and maſſacred the prieſts. This rage ſoon became a delirium; they proclaimed fraternity upon the ſcaffold, liberty in the priſons, whilſt France, enſlaved, received law at the feet of its aſſaſſins. They paſſed from a frightful ſtate to a government feeble from the nature of its conſtitution; the ſport of parties, which it had not ſtrength to combat—there only remained the dangerous reſource of oppoſing one to the other, and of maintaining itſelf by this continual ſtruggle, which held them in equilibrium. Deprived of the means of purſuing a regular courſe, it was forced to ſubſtitute for the impulſe of pub

lic spirit sudden shocks, and for confidence violent measures. Law supported by violence, paralysed all commerce, and ruined every proprietor. The law of hostages made innocence tremble; moveable columns desolated the country; thousands of citizens, victims of the law of the 19th Fructidor, groaned far distant from their country; transportation had hurried a number of respectable citizens to Guiana; persecution had excited entire departments to insurrection, had lighted up the flames of civil war—and French blood flowed, shed by the hands of Frenchmen!

Frenchmen! in the midst of all these evils, the day of the 14th of July appeared to your retrospection only as a point in your history separated by many ages from the epoch in which you found yourselves when the nineteenth of Brumaire suddenly restored you. The energetic will of a whole people was requisite to produce the fourteenth of July:—the power, the genius, and the fame of a hero were necessary to revive it. Ten years of calamity, extravagant enthusiasm, barbarism and destruction, were forgotten in an instant, and no more appeared to us but a painful and tedious dream. The 14th of July seemed but to separate us by a single tempestuous night from the 18th of Brumaire; which may, in a manner, be regarded as the morrow of that day. All the principles which had been forgotten were consecrated anew; and, in reinstating them, the government took every care to efface every mark of the destructive regimen to which it succeeded, and to adhere to the wishes of the French people, when they proclaimed their liberty on the 14th of July. It has repealed every disastrous law, brought back the citizens who were unjustly proscribed, dried up the tears of families, made ruin disappear, obliterated the traces of Vandalism, and merited the double title of a consoling and restoring government. It has restored to the French that liberty and equality which they had at first proclaimed. The people, emancipated from the ancient despotism and revolutionary laws, feel themselves, as on the 14th of July, free from the fetters of the feudal system, and the dangers of terror. The farmer has no longer to pay tythes or forced loans, nor to fear imprisonment by his seignior, or detention as an hostage.

The 14th of July had consecrated the entire freedom of worship. The 18th of Brumaire re-opened the churches, protected all sects, and put an end to the persecution of priests. Every institution connected with the morality of nations, has resumed its dignity. Industry re-animated by encouragements and recompenses; agriculture honored and enriched; the roads repaired; navigable canals opened; relief assured to indigence, and materials for labor to the tenants of the hospitals—every thing bespeaks the spirit of improvement, which essentially regulates the government and predominates in all its operations.

Frenchmen, if, from the contemplation of these internal advantages, you turn your attention to the external operations of government, you will behold it repairing with inconceivable rapidity the disasters we had sustained. Our armies were disorganized, our fortresses without provisions, our frontiers without defence. Italy and a part of Switzerland were abandoned, and the enemy threatened the Var and the Rhine; when, by a kind of prodigy, every thing was instantaneously repaired; formidable armies were collected; a rapid and skilful march, more astonishing than a victory, struck terror into the enemy; Marengo restored to us Switzerland and Italy; four grand battles gained in Germany conducted us to the gates of Vienna; the enemy demanded peace; the coalition was dissolved; and the various powers rallied round a government which preserves so much moderation in the midst of victory.

Thus, since the 18th of Brumaire, France has reconquered all the benefits of the the 14th July; acquired in Europe more consideration than ever the monarchy enjoyed; and extended its territory to the limits assigned to it by nature.

Glory be to the 14th of July, and to the 18th of Brumaire.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

The brig William, left at Hull, July 6, ship Mary, Hussy, of New-York, for Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days; ship Birmingham, M'Carty, for Baltimore, do. in 6 days; brig Dean, Warner, for New-York, do. in 5 days; ship Charlotte Leeds, for do. brig Sophia, Freeman, of Portland, and brig Diamond, just arrived in 40 days. Spoke, July 14, off the Foreland, the ship Friendship, from N. York, for Amsterdam. 23d, off the Start, the ship Rein-Deer, from Baltimore for London. Same day, ship Freedom, Loring, from Rotterdam for Boston. 20th. in lat. 49, long. 14, the ship Virginia, from Norfolk for Cowes. 31st, in lat. 47, long. 18, brig Franklin, from Belfast to N. Bedford. Aug. 19th, in lat. 40, 21, long. 53, ship Gen. Washington, Davis, 22 days from New-Orleans for Liverpool. 21st, in lat. 40, 10, long. 54, ship Venus from London to Baltimore.

The Ceres, is at Quarantine, and has, we are informed, sick on board.

The Betsy, left at the Cape, the Georgia Packet, and a N. York schooner from Philadelphia.

The sch'r Harriot, of Salem, is at Quarantine.

On the 23d ult. in lat. 27, 45, capt. Palmer, of the sch'r Fanny, spoke a sch'r 7 days from St. Vincents, which the day before spoke the ship Carolina, Abrams, 35 days from N. Orleans for Jamaica.

The ship Fanny, Watson; Juno, Mac Kie; and Betsy, Hemsley, from Quebec; the Lydia, M'Crea, from Wiscasset; Ruth, Warden, from Boston; Hannah, Gemmeny, from Philadelphia; Aurora, from Charleston; Recovery, Campbell, and Mary, Brown, from N. York, have arrived at Clyde—at Leith, the Sea Flower, Bell, from N. York.

Sept. 12.

Arrived, sch'rs Commerce, Wright, Digby; Nereus, Wainwright, Trinidad; Swea, (Swedish) ———, Porto Rico.

Cleared, ship Hare, Ogilvie, Madeira; brig Thomas Pinckney, M'Faul, Laguira.

The Nereus, spoke Sept. 6, in lat. 33, the brig Smilax, Nichols, 9 weeks, from London for Charleston. Touched at St. Vincents, and left there, a large copper-bottomed schooner, belonging to this port, to sail in 10 or 20 days.

The sch'r Swea, from Porto-Rico, on Monday last spoke a ship 75 days from Leghorn, bound to Portsmouth, (V.)

Captain Ropes, arrived at Salem in 40 days from St. Petersburgh, informs that the English fleet had left the Baltic previous to the 3d of August. Capt. Ropes, brought no political news.

The sch'r Three Brothers, Howard, has arrived at Quebec from Jamaica. The sch'r Hope has arrived at Jamaica from New-Brunswick.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

Cleared, Ship Sally, Lillibridge, Bourdeaux; Elkan, Klick, Hamburgh; Experiment, Reid, Jamaica; Brig Ruth and Mary, Selby, Havanna; Sch'r Sukey, Essington, Martinique; Little Robert, Dolby, Havanna; Olive Branch, Young, Charleston; Fanny Bridger, Dunn, N. York; Dispatch, Maxwell, Charleston; Sloop Washington, Weston, Havanna; James Mallison. do.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Schr. Hiram, Ford, Port-Republican;

A brig supposed to be from Europe, and the schr. Friendship, Rigely, have arrived at the Lazaretto.

Ship John, Gibbs from hence, has arrived at Dublin—also, the ship Two Friends, Hathaway.

Brig Lucinda, Crandon, from hence has arrived at Bristol, via Limerick.

Ship Alexander, Griffins, 35 days from Guadaloupe to this port, was spoke the 30th ult. in lat. 43, long. 65, all well.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Arrived—schooner Rosanna, capt. Wilson, from Porto Rico. Left no American vessels there.

In lat. 30, 57, long. 73, 3, spoke schr. Polly, captain William West, from Wilmington (Del.) bound to Havanna.

Sept. 13.

Arrived, ship Phœnix, capt. M'Connell, from Dublin. Left there, brigs Amelia, Anderson of Baltimore, just arrived; Susanna, Donowho, of Philadelphia to sail next day; Betsey, Brown, of New-York, do; ship ———, Coffin, of do. just arrived.

The brig Fair American, captain Turner, of Baltimore, sailed with the Phœnix.

In lat. 37, long. 66, spoke the ship Alexander, capt. Weston, of and from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, 7 days.

Sept. 14.

Ship Mechanic, capt. Bounds, 86 days from Leghorn and 95 from Gibraltar.

Left there, the ships Apollo, Thurston and Sphynx, Brantz, of Baltimore.

Brig Magill, capt. Knap, from Barracoa. Left there the schrs. Cornucopia, Betle, of Baltimore, and ——, Tatem, of Philadelphia, a prize.

Ship Hamilton, capt. Vickers, from Elsineur.

The ships Sally, captain Moses Endicott, and Gadsden, captain Edmond Lewis, from London, were at Elsineur on the 29th June.

List of vessels spoke by the Hamilton:

Fair Isle, E. S. E. distance 6 leagues, July 16, spoke the New-York, of New-York, 10 days from Hamburg, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 44, 45, N. long. 50, 50, W. August 13, spoke the ship Rising States, Benjamin Beckford, master, from St. Petersburg, bound to Salem; the said ship sailed in company with the Hamilton. Lat. 44, 19, N. long. 51, 45, W. August 14, spoke with captain Reynolds, of the ship William and Mary, of and from New-York, 15 days out, bound to Bremen. Lat. 41, 16, N. long. 58, 9, W. August 18th, spoke with the master of the Bremen ship Thomas Jefferson, 7 weeks from Bremen, bound to Baltimore. Lat. 39, 26, N. long. 66, 29, W. August 28, spoke with John Farrier, of the ship Ambition, of and from New-York, 5 days out, bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 38, 40, long. 68, 40, August 31, spoke captain Ballaret, of the sch'r Amelia, of and from New-York, bound to Cayenne.

Ship Venus, Dashiell, 56 days from London.

Left there, ship Experiment, capt. —— of Norfolk, for Baltimore, in five days; brig Augusta, capt. ——, of Petersburgh, for do. 1st August.

In the channel, spoke the ship l'Antoni, of Gloucester, from New-York, bound to London. In lat. 32, 44, long. 52, 30, spoke the brig William, capt. ——, from Hull, bound to New-York, out 51 days, on the 21st August, Sept. 2, spoke on soundings, in lat. 40, 45, the ship Russell, of New-York, from London. 5th, spoke the ship Paul Sieman, capt. Gardner, out 5 days from Baltimore.

Sch'r Brutus, Bishop, 24 days from Jamaica.

Left at Jamaica, ship Surprize, Strong, of Philadelphia; brig Clarissa, Hunt, do. Lucy Ann, Smith, Alexandria, ta sail for Port Republican in a few days.

The evening before the Brutus sailed, the pilot-boat schooner Trimmer, capt. Richard Thomas, from New-York, bound to the Havanna, was sent in by the Juno frigate, Same day arrived, brigs Adventure, Robertson, from Washington, N. C. and William, Thompson, New-York. August 28, Cape Antonio bearing S. E. distant about 4 leagues, spoke sch'r Hazard, Shillaber, from Jamaica bound to Salem: in attempting to beat to windward, sprung his main-mast and bowsprit, and then bore away. Same time spoke sch'r Nancy, Hands, Newbern, N. C. Same night spoke a sloop from Jamaica, last from Trinidad, master and vessel's name not recollected, bound to New-York.

September 3, lat. 28, 26, long. 80 28, spoke the sloop Two Brothers, captain Thomas Baker, out 15 days from the Havanna, bound to Philadelphia.

September 2, lat. 31, 54, long. 78, 50, spoke the schooner Anna, of Portland, captain Alexander Woodbridge, from N. Orleans, bound to New-York, out 22 days.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Walter S. Belt and Dr. Blake are informed that the Alexandria Advertiser will be closed against their productions in future. Having ignorantly been induced to give publicity to the first charge against Dr. Blake, we thought it a duty incumbent on us to allow him the privilege of defending himself—in his defence he brought forward charges against Mr. Belt, which it would have been unwarrantable injustice in us not to have allowed him an opportunity of confuting; but from the nature of their replies we see no prospect of their being brought to a conclusion; and apprehensive they may be disagreeable to a number of our patrons (to two thirds of whom we are aware they are totally uninteresting) we have taken the liberty of exercising the authority delegated to us as the conductors of a paper in a free country.

Extract of a letter, dated London, June 18, received in Salem.

"I had some conversation at Portsmouth, with an officer that had been cruising off Havre—his orders are to stop all neutral vessels bound into Havre, the river Seine, and the ports adjacent. In consequence of these orders he sent into Portsmouth an American vessel bound to Fecamp. The admiralty have declared that they do not consider Fecamp as blockaded, and have recommended that the vessel be liberated; but the captors are determined to have the cause tried in the Court of Admiralty; and as they have acted only according to their instructions, in capturing this vessel, they have nothing to fear from the result of the trial. The vague manner of giving orders for the blockading port or ports, I hope will be put an end to, and this seems probable, from what I have seen as coming from the admiralty."

NEW MARINE VENTILATOR.

A mechanic of this city has constructed a ventilator on the principle and in the form of the common bellows. It is designed to be placed between decks, and fixed upon a large tube, which extends to the bottom of the ship's hold and stands on the keelson. It is wrought with a brake like that of a pump, and discharges the foul air through another tube which perforates the upper deck; by means of this simple contrivance, the lowest stratum of foul air, which consists principally of fixed air, and the most noxious to animal life, is first evacuated. It will discharge twenty barrels in a minute, and in a very few minutes will render nearly pure the whole atmosphere of the largest ship's hold. It has, we apprehend, a decided superiority over the ventilator which forces pure air into the hold of a ship, by which means the foul air becomes diluted without being totally exhausted. *Hudson paper.*

FALL GOODS.

Jacob Hoffman

Is now opening (in the store formerly occupied by Thompson and Veitch)

Part of his Fall Assortment,

received by the Reserve from London, and is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

Sept. 17. d

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

1190 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

☞ Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can shew these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittlelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibbon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain, between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price; one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16 2aw

TO HIRE,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

A NEGRO MAN, who will act either as a Waiter or an Ostler, being well acquainted with both, and who can bring good recommendations of his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, Sept. 16. co3t

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

☞ *The highest price (Cash) given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.*

KID, ELIOT & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine,
4th proof old Cogniac } Brandies,
And French
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits.

Alſo,

White Lead, ground,
Red Lead,

And a few caſks of

London Porter.

Aug. 22. 2aw3w

SALT.

10,000 buſhels of coarſe SALT,
For ſale by
JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
Sept. 9. eo

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very ſuperior ſize and quality, which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Wincheſter.

Baltimore, March 26. d

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday the 8th inſt. an apprentice to the hair dreſſing buſineſs, named *William Connor*. He is about 18 years of age, ſtout made, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He took with him a Bath coating coatee of a light colour, nankeen trowſers, and a fur hat half worn. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Georgetown, where his relations live.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid if brought home.

PETER NOWLAND.

N. B. I forwarn all perſons from employing or harboring him at their peril.

Sept. 10. 4

1000 lbs. fine Ruſſian Glue,

5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St. Croix rum,
30 qr. caſks FF and battle gunpowder,
3 tons patent ſhot,
Albany Chocolate, No. 1,
20 qr. cheſts freſh teas,
1 hhd. roll brimſtone,

And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a very ſuperior quality, for ſale by

R. B. Jamesson.

Sept. 11. eo4w

TO RENT,

A handſome two ſtory frame HOUSE, on Queen ſtreet, in an airy ſituation, near Mr. John Wiſe's new houſe, lately occupied by Mr. Campbell Wilſon. For terms apply to

THOS. IRVINE.

Sept. 8. eo

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four caſks Spaniſh Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Apple Brandy and Whiſkey } in barrels,
1ſt and 2d quality James River Tobacco in kegs,
Coarſe Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartſhorne.

8 mo. 12. eo4w

The ſubſcriber will be obliged to the gentleman to whom he lent his furtout coat, five or ſix weeks ago, to return it.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Aug. 25. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcribers,

Cyder and Wine Vinegar of the firſt quality, in bls. half bls. and kegs of 5 gallons,
A few ſmall bales Corks,
12000 lbs. Green Coffee in bags,
A few pipes old Sherry Wine,

Alſo, on hand,

A general aſſortment of Groceries as uſual.

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

Spt. 7. 2aw4w

FOR SALE,

A two ſtory HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred ſtreets. The houſe is well finiſhed, with every neceſſary accommodation, conſiſting of a pantry, kitchen, ſtable, carriage houſe, ſmoke houſe, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King ſtreet, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

Alſo,

A two ſtory HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paled in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred ſtreets.—The houſe is very convenient, with a kitchen, ſtore room, ſtable, &c. &c.

Alſo,

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colcheſter road, and commanding a very extenſive proſpect of the town and river; with a dwelling houſe 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and ſeveral improvements, conſiſting of a barn and ſtable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit.—For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,

At his ſtore oppoſite the Waſhington tavern.

Auguſt 18. d

6 pipes,
6 half pipes, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*
4 qr. caſks,

Of a ſuperior quality,
Juſt received and for Sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t taw

Alexandria Library Company.

Such members of the company as wiſh for copies of the new catalogus of the books, to which the act of incorporation, the laws, and the member's names will be prefixed, are requeſted to call at the library and enter their names on the liſt of ſubſcribers. As only a very few copies will be printed more than are ſubſcriber for, they will pleaſe not to neglect this notice leſt they ſhould be diſappointed.—And ſuch members as have any of the books beyond the time allowed for reading will pleaſe to return them to the library. The books more particularly wanted are

Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 1ſt vol.
Ruſſell's Hiſtory of Modern Europe, 1ſt. vol.
American Muſeum, 2d and 11th vols.
Weekley Miſcellany one vol.
Hiſtory of the Devil.
Receſs, 3d vol.

Should any of the above books not be in the hands of any of the members, a reward proportionate to their value will be paid to any perſon who may bring them to the library, or diſcover where they may be found, ſo that they may be recovered.

JAS. KENNEDY, ſen.
Librarian.

Sept. 11. eo4t

Stop the Villain.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 3d inſt. from the ſubſcriber's encloſure, adjoining Mr. James Edwards, on the York road, about two miles from the city of Baltimore and within half a mile of the turnpike gate, near Mr. Chriſtopher Walker's tavern, a ſtout well made bay HORSE, four years old laſt ſpring, near fourteen hands and an half high, black mane and ſwitch tail, a ſnip and ſtar, a ſmall blemiſh in the off eye, remarkably thick ſhort neck marked with the collar; trots and canters, and has been lately ſhod all round.

Whoever will ſecure the ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive ten dollars, and if brought home all reaſonable charges ſhall be paid, and twenty dollars for ſecuring the thief only.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, north Gay-ſtreet.

Baltimore, Sept. 9. eo3t.

Notice.

Whereas Charlotte Lawrence, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has refuſed to live with me, this is to forbid all perſons from harbouring or truſting her upon my account, for I will not be anſwerable for any contract that ſhe may make after this date.

Sept. 13, 1801.

GEO. A. LAWRENCE.

Sept. 14. 1aw3t‡

Baltimore, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna,

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

Six Volumes of

SELECT PLAYS,

To be entitled,

The American Theatre.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole ſet will be printed in a handſome duodecimo ſize, on a ſuperfine wove paper, and new type, made purpoſely for the work.
2. The price to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-ſubſcribers one dollar and ſeventy-five cents.
3. No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a liſt of its patrons will be given.
4. The firſt volume will conſiſt of the following much admired plays—*Caſtle Spectre, Heir at Law, the Stranger,* and *Secrets Worth Knowing.*
5. The publiſhers pledge themſelves to be particular in their ſelection, by giving place to ſuch plays as are publicly and juſtly admired for purity of ſentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expence withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

☞ When it is conſidered that the American public have never as yet been put in poſſeſſion, from a preſs in this country, of a ſet of well ſelected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational ſentiment, chaſte wit, and good humor, ſo well calculated to inculcate morality, amuſe, recreate and animate the mind—the publiſhers flatter themſelves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the office of the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouſe, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the *Brick* Warehouſe next directly weſtward thereof, where he offers for ſale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reaſonable terms.

Ruſſia Sheetings,

A few bales of the beſt quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, juſt received and for ſale as above.

Intending to leave this place ſome few weeks, my brother, Mr. *William Ladd,* will attend to my concerns during my abſence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22. d

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt made by Charles Love to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt due the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 21ſt day of September next,

A three ſtory

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north ſide of Prince ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the interſection of ſaid ſtreet, and running thence northwardly with Waſhington ſtreet and binding therewith 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence eaſtwardly with the line of the alley and parallel to Prince ſtreet 63 feet, thence ſouthardly with a line parallel to Waſhington ſtreet 24 feet, thence weſtwardly with a line parallel to Prince ſtreet 37 feet, thence ſouthwardly with a line parallel to Waſhington ſtreet 76 feet to Prince ſtreet, thence weſtwardly with that ſtreet and binding therewith to the beginning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

Auguſt 10. eo18t

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderſon, captain Archer, from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates,
Felt Hats in caſes,
Iriſh and brown Linens in aſſorted packages,
Matraſſes of different ſizes,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glaſs,
Sheathing Paper,
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Muſqueto Netting.

Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,

at the compting houſe of Mr. William Hodgſon.

☞ *A great Bargain!*

I will ſell, or leaſe for 10 years, a VALUABLE FARM, in the county of Culpepper, and ſtate of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres; the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the product of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well ſet in timothy, about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well encloſed. This land is diſtant from Frederickſburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington. There are ſeveral valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the diſtance of a mile, where the Frederickſburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will alſo ſell the reverſion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling houſe 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a floor, with fire places, and every neceſſary out houſes—a valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or leaſing will doubtleſs wiſh to view the premiſes. For terms rpply to Robert Brooke Voſs, Eſq. who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber.

I will alſo Sell or Rent,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes in Alexandria, completely finiſhed, on King and Columbia ſtreets, with ſundry valuable property near the ſame, poſſeſſion whereof may be had immediately. The ſituation for the flour and grocery buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber,

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Waſhington, July 24. } 2aw

N. B. I wiſh to hire by the month, or until the 1ſt day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to N. Voſs, on F ſtreet, or W. T. Voſs, at the Navy-Yard.

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spaniſh Hides from Curracoa, and for ſale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in ſtore,

A few thouſand buſhels coarſe and fine Salt,
Malaga Wine in quarter caſks,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar in bls.
And excellent Claret in caſes of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Alſo,

A general aſſortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as uſual.

Sept. 12. eo

636 Acres of Land for Sale.

On MONDAY the 12th of October next, at the Town of Middleburg, in the county of Loudoun, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder,

Two adjoining tracts of Land, lying on Gooſe Creek, in the county of Loudoun, within a few miles of the ſaid town of Middleburg. A part of this land, containing about 216 acres is excepted from this ſale, leaving a body of 636 acres, 2 roods and 33 perches. The ſale is made in purſuance of a deed from Gen. Henry Lee, to Walter Jones, jun. of Alexandria, conveying the ſaid land in truſt, to be ſold for certain purpoſes ſet forth in the deed. The title is unexceptable and without diſpute.

The land will be ſold for caſh, or if more convenient to the purchaſer for notes at 30 and 60 days, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorſer reſiding in the town. The truſtee feels himſelf limited to great caution in this reſpect, and purchaſers will be prepared accordingly.

Thoſe who wiſh to ſee the land, or obtain a faithful account of it, will be pleaſed to apply to Major Burr Powell, of Middleburg, who holds a part of the original tract.

WALTER JONES, jun. Truſtee.

Alex. Sept. 12. d6teods

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.